



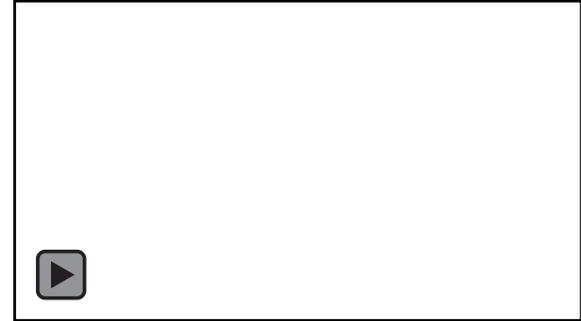
# CEOS - AQ : IASI (CrIS, Mopitt)

***C. Clerboux, et al.***

*LATMOS, IPSL, Sorbonne Université/UVSQ/CNRS, Paris, France*

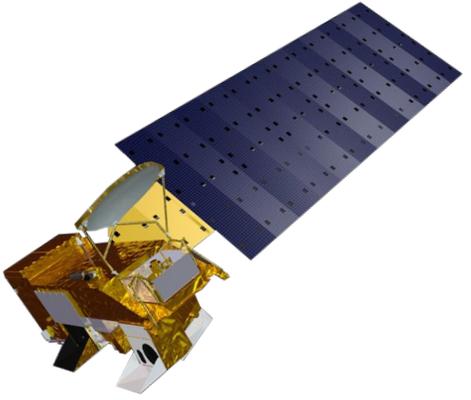
*Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Spectroscopy, Quantum Chemistry  
and Atmospheric Remote Sensing (SQUARES), Brussels, Belgium*

# Thermal infrared instruments

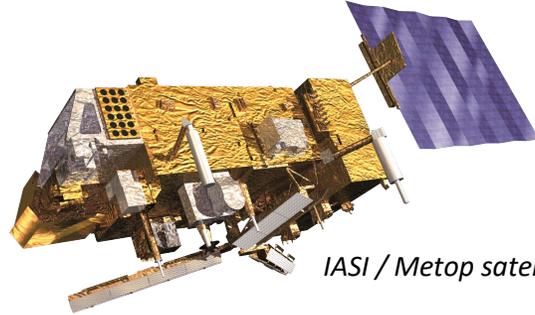


□ POLAR  
○ GEOSTATIONARY

- JAXA
- NASA / NOAA
- EUMETSAT / ESA
- ROCOSMOS
- NSMC / CMA



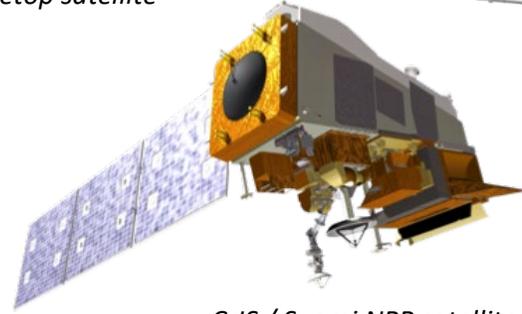
AIRS / Aqua satellite



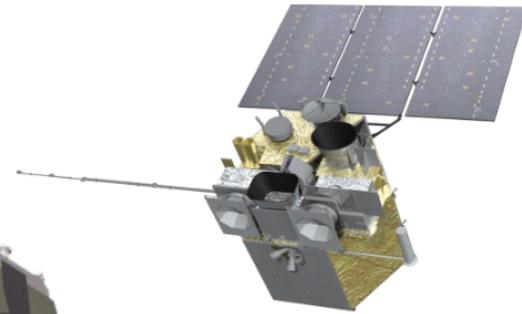
IASI / Metop satellite



TES / Aura satellite



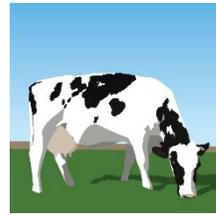
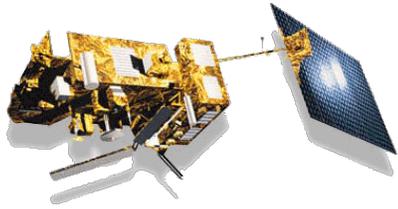
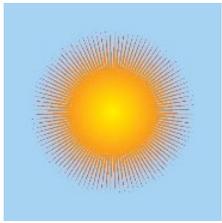
CrIS / Suomi NPP satellite



GIIRS / FY-4A satellite



IRS / MTG-S satellite



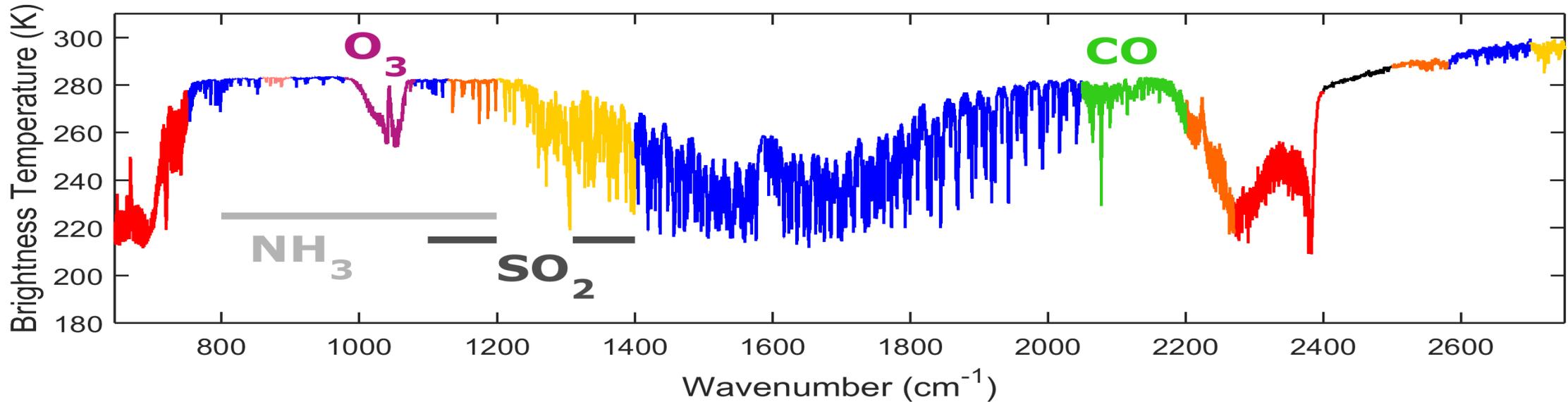
$\text{HNO}_3$

$\text{N}_2\text{O}$

$\text{CH}_4$

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\text{CO}_2/\text{T}$



Now 33 species  
measured or *detected* by IASI

Greenhouse gases and ozone-related substances (13)

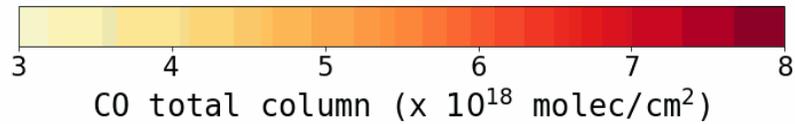
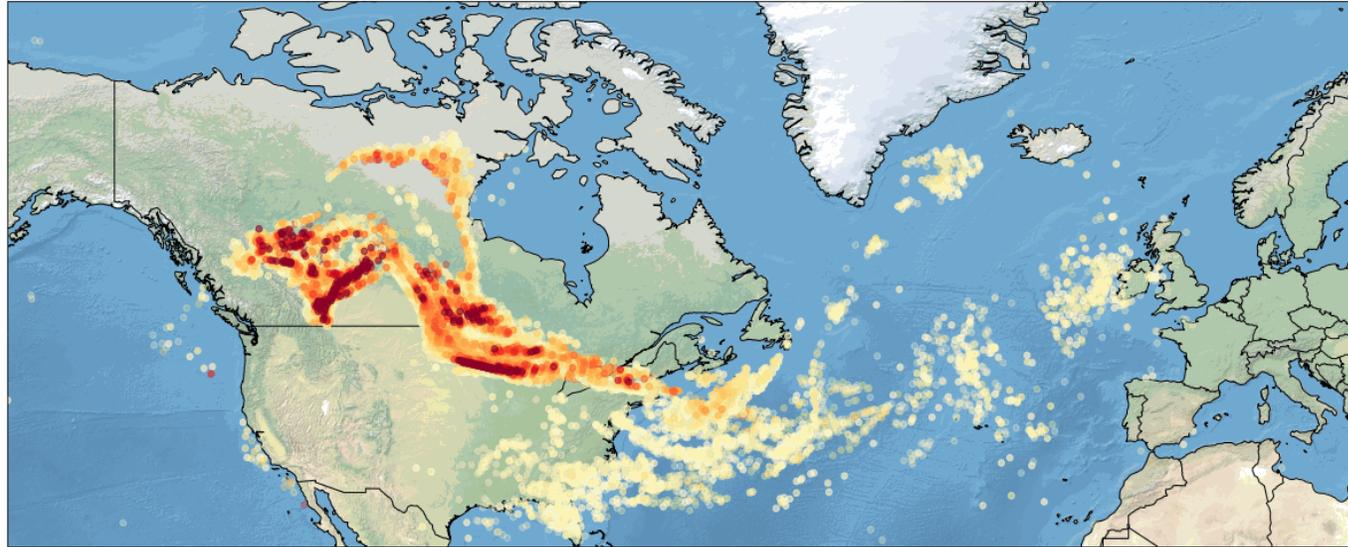
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$ , CFC-11, CFC-12, HCFC-22,  $\text{CF}_4$ ,  $\text{SF}_6$ ,  $\text{CCl}_4$ , HFC-134a

Air quality and VOCs (12)

$\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{HCOOH}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{HCN}$ , PAN,  $\text{SO}_2$ , OCS

Concentrated plumes (6)

$\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}$ , HONO, HCHO



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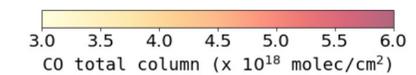
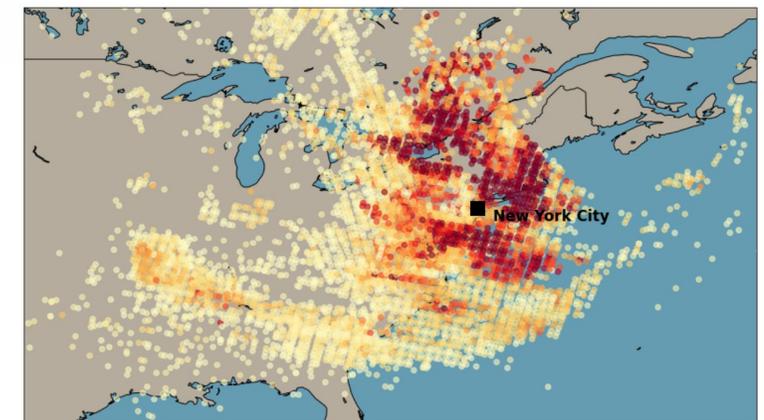
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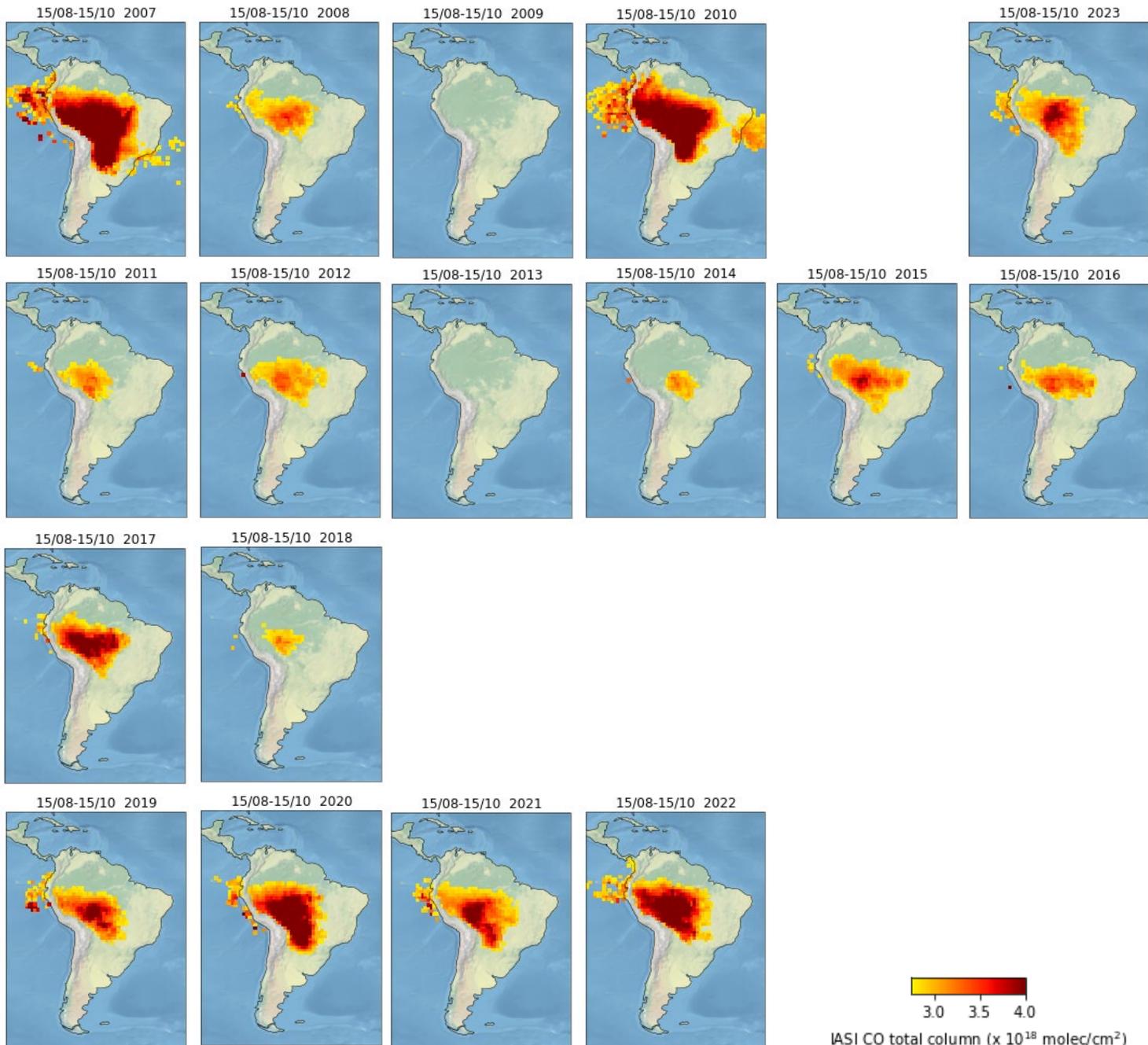
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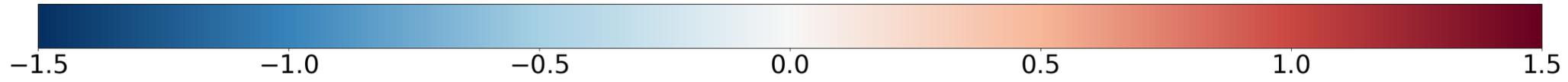
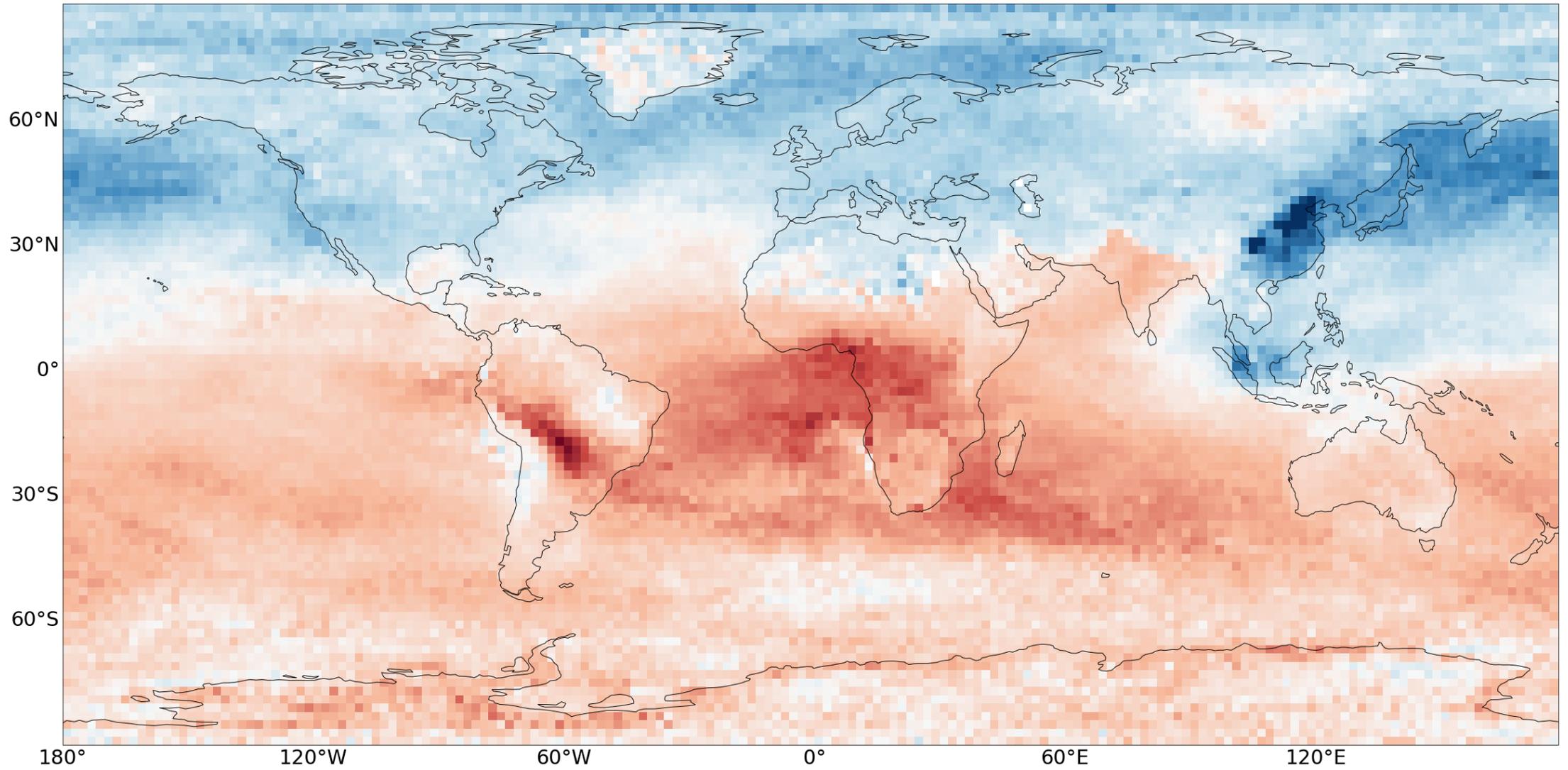
[Xavier Ceamanos](#) , [Quentin Coopman](#), [Maya George](#), [Jérôme Riedi](#), [Mark Parrington](#) & [Cathy Clerbaux](#)

*Scientific Reports* **13**, Article number: 16014 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

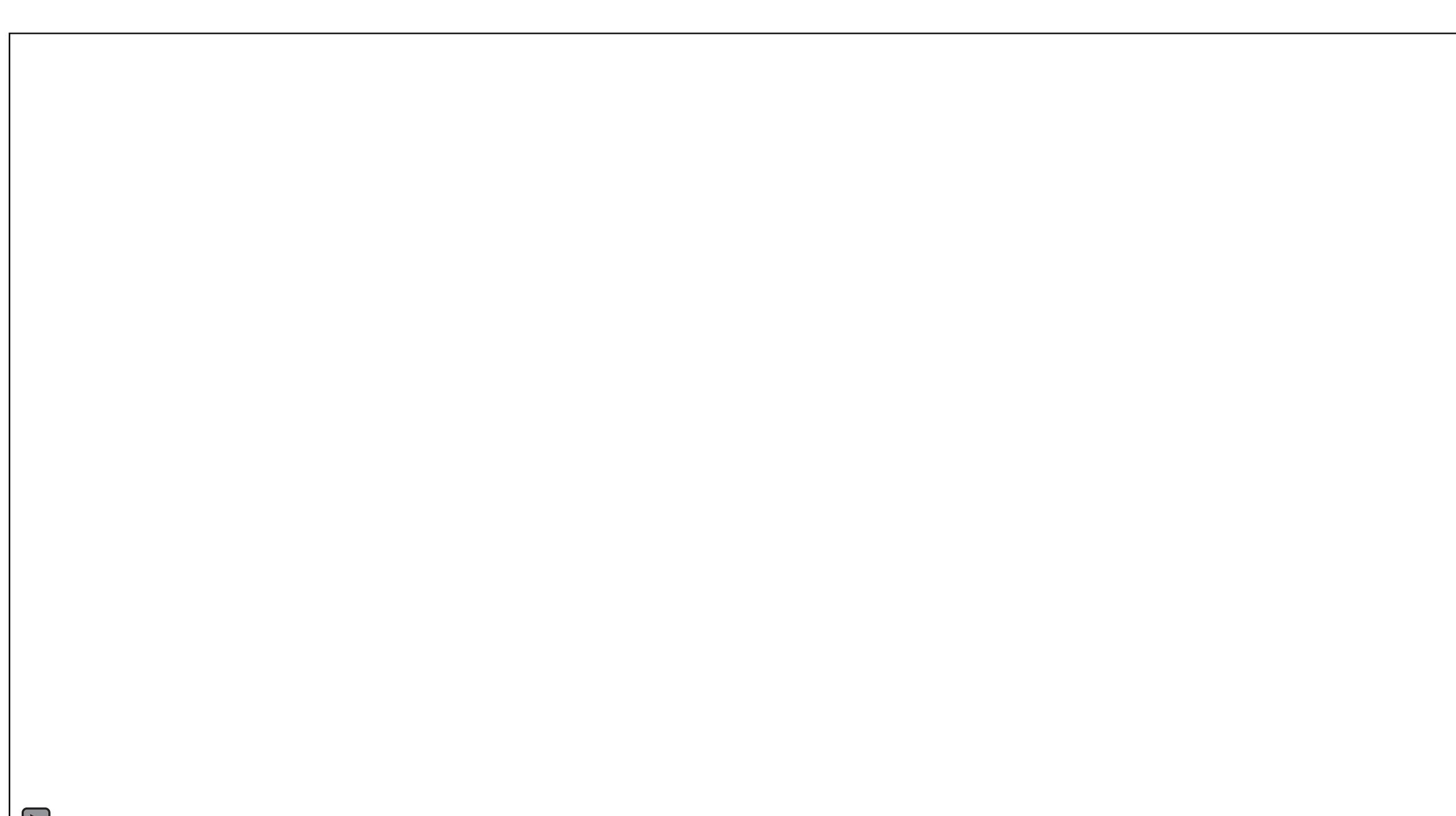
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IASI COTC day trends [%/year] (2008-2022)



## The IASI NH<sub>3</sub> version 4 product: averaging kernels and improved consistency

Lieven Clarisse<sup>1</sup>, Bruno Franco<sup>1</sup>, Martin Van Damme<sup>1,2</sup>, Tommaso Di Gioacchino<sup>1</sup>, Juliette Hadji-Lazarou<sup>3</sup>, Simon Whitburn<sup>1</sup>, Lara Noppen<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Hurtmans<sup>1</sup>, Cathy Clerbaux<sup>3,1</sup>, and Pierre Coheur<sup>1</sup>

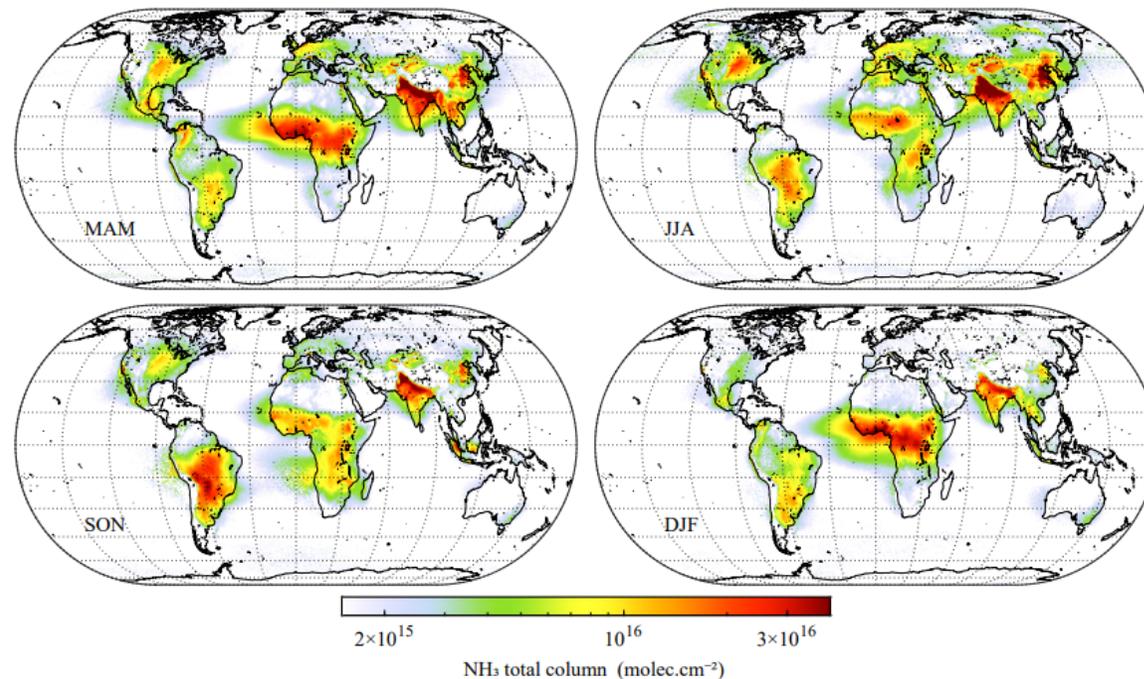
<sup>1</sup>Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Spectroscopy, Quantum Chemistry and Atmospheric Remote Sensing, Brussels, Belgium

<sup>2</sup>Royal Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy, Brussels, Belgium

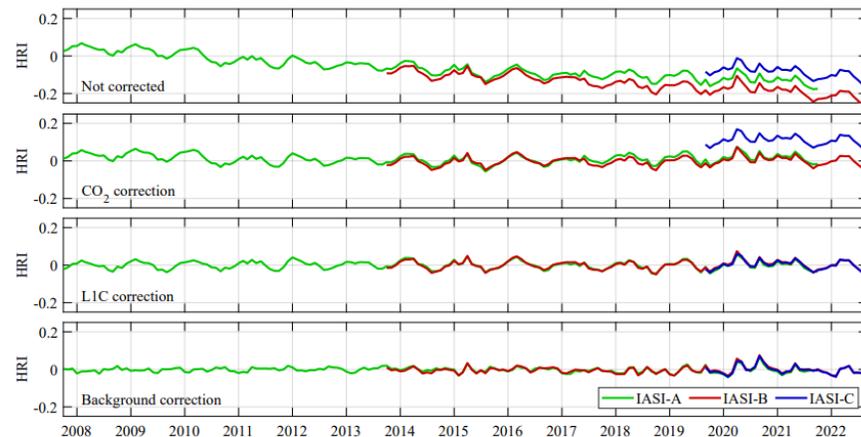
<sup>3</sup>LATMOS/IPSL, Sorbonne Université, UVSQ, CNRS, Paris, France

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**Abstract.** Satellite measurements play an increasingly important role in the study of atmospheric ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>). Here, we present version 4 of the Artificial Neural Network for IASI (ANNI) retrieval of NH<sub>3</sub>. The main change is the introduction of total column averaging kernels (AVKs), which can be used to undo the effect of the vertical profile shape assumption of the retrieval. While the main equations can be matched term for term with analogous ones used in UV/Vis retrievals for other minor absorbers, we derive the formalism from the ground up, as its applicability to thermal infrared measurements is non-trivial. A large number of other smaller changes were introduced in ANNI v4, most of which improve the consistency of the measurements, across time and across the series of IASI instruments. This includes a more robust way of calculating the



**Figure 6.** NH<sub>3</sub> seasonal average, derived from 0.5° × 0.5° monthly averages of the reanalysis product of ANNI v4. Data includes all measurements from IASI-A (October 2007 to December 2019), IASI-B (March 2013 to September 2022) and IASI-C (September 2019 to September 2022), with a cloud fraction below 10 %.



**Figure 5.** Monthly average HRI time series over 10 remote regions for the three IASI instruments separately. The top panel shows the uncorrected timeseries, and the other panels, from top to bottom, show the effects of the corrections that are applied consecutively.



1 **Measurement report: Ammonia in Paris derived from ground-based open-path and**  
 2 **satellite observations**

3 Camille Viatte<sup>1</sup>, Nadir Guendouz<sup>1</sup>, Clarisse Dufaux<sup>1</sup>, Arjan Hensen<sup>2</sup>, Daan Swart<sup>3</sup>, Martin Van Damme<sup>4,5</sup>,  
 4 Lieven Clarisse<sup>4</sup>, Pierre Coheur<sup>4</sup>, and Cathy Clerbaux<sup>1,4</sup>

5 <sup>1</sup>LATMOS/IPSL, Sorbonne Université, UVSQ, CNRS, Paris, France;

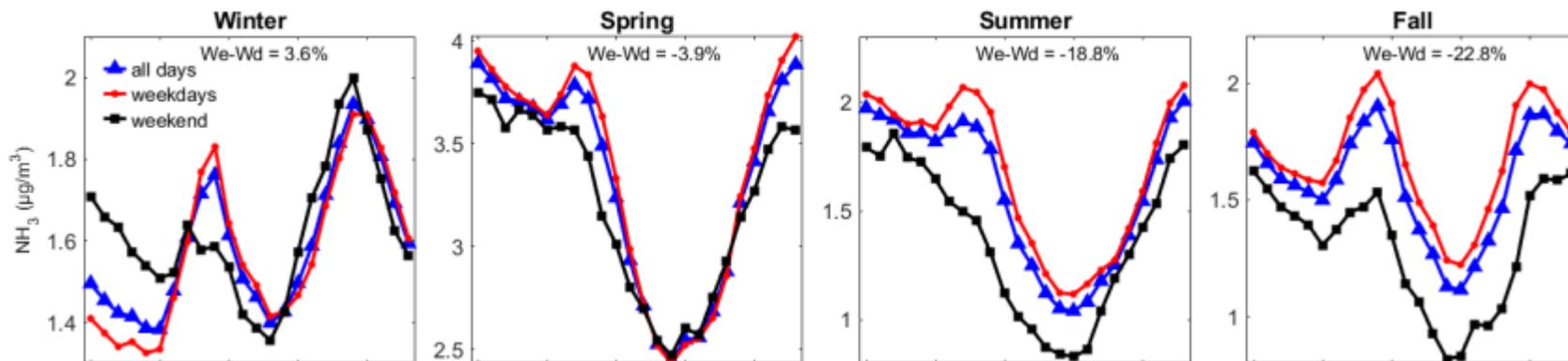
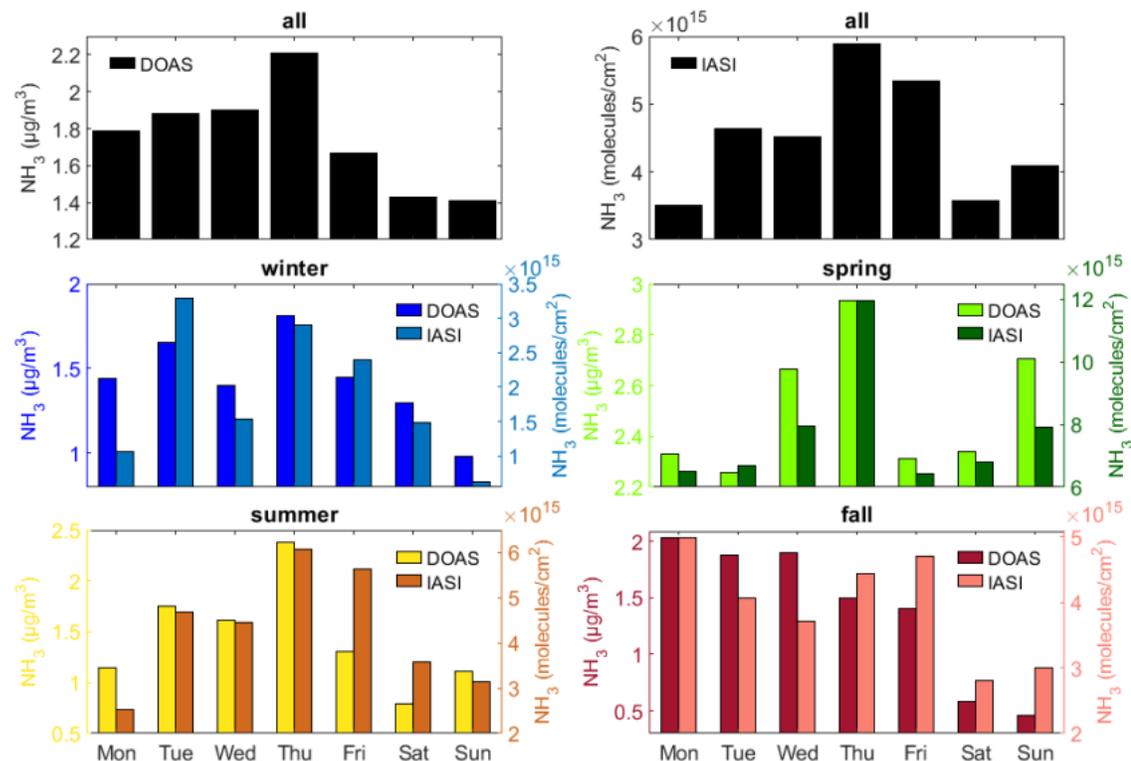
6 <sup>2</sup>Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), P.O. Box 15, 1755 ZG, Petten, the Netherlands

7 <sup>3</sup>National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), Bilthoven, the Netherlands;

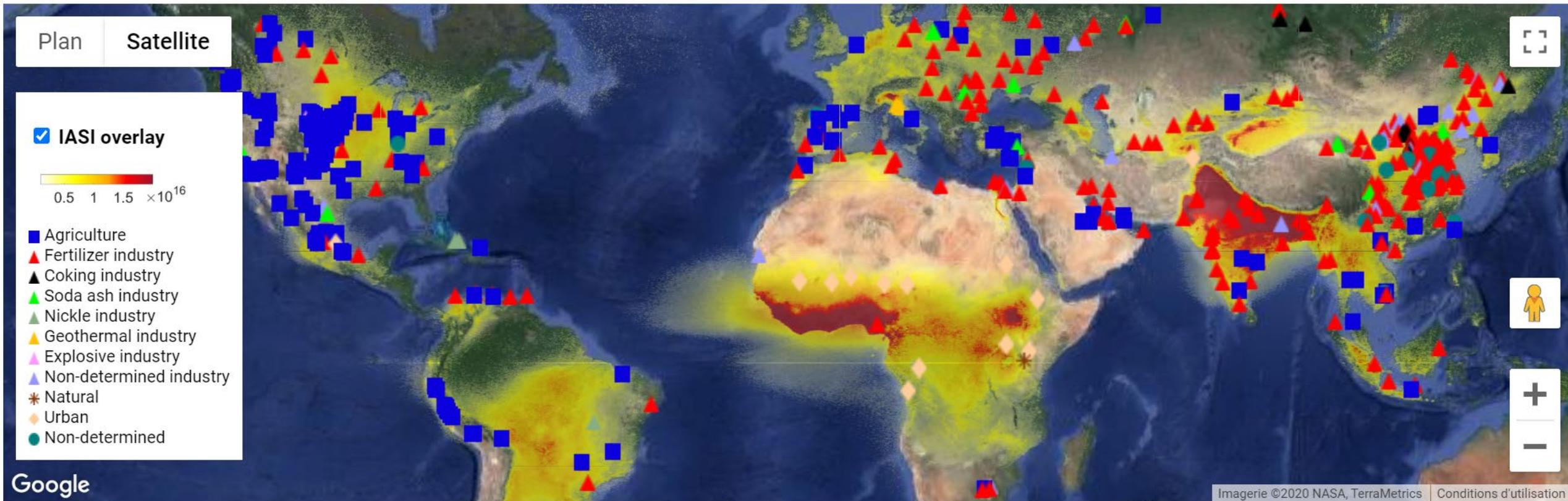
8 <sup>4</sup>Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Spectroscopy, Quantum Chemistry and Atmospheric Remote Sensing (SQUARES), Brussels, Belgium;

9 <sup>5</sup>BIRA-IASB - Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy, Brussels, Belgium;

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# Infrared retrievals – Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>)



Global ammonia point sources as seen by IASI satellite instruments

<https://www2.ulb.ac.be/cpm/NH3-IASI.html>